

Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1864.

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By GALE & SEATON.
JAMES G. WELLS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
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THE DISFRANCHISEMENT OF TENNESSEE.

Our readers will remember that when Messrs. WADE and DAVIS, in their manifesto addressed "To the Supporters of the Government," charged President Lincoln with a deliberate purpose "to hold the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition," we ascribed to an error of judgment what these political friends of the President did not scruple to denounce as a premeditated wrong, inspired by selfish motives of political aggrandizement. We could not bring ourselves to believe any thing so derogatory to the personal honor and official integrity of Mr. Lincoln as these gentlemen were not slow to impute to him; and hence, while we concurred with them in the exceptions they took to the policy of the Executive in regard to the States which he was undertaking to reconstruct according to his own notions of right and wrong, we regretted the acerbity of the tone which they held towards the Chief Magistrate of the country, and the injurious imputations they cast on his motives. Unless we greatly mistake the effect of the evidence we lay before our readers to-day, the whole people of the United States will now be able to perceive that Messrs. Wade and Davis did not exceed the severity which was required by the occasion, and did no injustice to the President in the arraignment by which they brought him before the tribunal of public opinion on the charge of grave Executive usurpations.

By a reference to the papers and correspondence which will be found in another column the reader will see that on Saturday last a citizen of Tennessee, well known to us for his consistent loyalty, acting on behalf of that large portion of the people of that State whom Mr. Andrew Johnson, the Military Governor of Tennessee, and the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, has sought to disfranchise, presented to the President a respectful protest against the great wrong committed by his military subordinate and political associate, that the wrong, being thus brought to his notice, might receive that prompt correction at his hands which reason and justice and law and public decency combine to make imperative.

And what was the President's reply to this respectful representation? Simply this: "May I inquire how long it took you and the New York politicians to concoct that paper?" It would seem that the President is unable to see in the appeal of a free and loyal people demanding their inherited and constitutional rights any thing more noble than an electioneering trick, "concocted by a few New York politicians." To the injury attempted against the great majority of the loyal citizens of Tennessee by his military agent and political companion on the Republican ticket, the President adds the sting of insult by construing their plea into a mere device on the part of the friends of Gen. McClellan for "managing their side of the contest." And when, informed that no New York politician had had any thing to do with "concocting" this protest of loyal Tennesseans, (who know their rights, without being under the necessity of asking any New York politicians what they are,) the President still persisted in seeing nothing in this paper that could not be sufficiently answered by a sneer. "I will answer," said Mr. Lincoln, emphatically, "that I expect to let the friends of Geo. B. McClellan manage their side of this contest in their own way, and I will manage my side of it in my way."

We beg to submit to the President that the friends of Geo. B. McClellan, in "managing their side of this contest," have nothing on which to rely (and they want no more) than the power of truth and the weight of his honorable and patriotic name. But when the President, with all his physical agencies and appliances for controlling public opinion, if he is disposed to use them unfairly, informs us that he "will manage his side of the contest in his way," we beg to suggest that it would be more reputable and proper for him to leave all "management" of this kind in the hands of his "friends." If, however, the President proposes to undertake the management of this canvass "in his own way," and if the proceeding of Mr. Andrew Johnson, his military subordinate and political associate on the Republican ticket, is one of his "ways," the people of the United States cannot know it a moment too soon, that they may take counsel for the preservation of their liberties, attacked in the very sanctuary of the nation, when the elective franchise of free and loyal citizens is put under the dictation of a President who is a candidate for the popular suffrages. Justly may the Springfield Republican say, as it does, that neither the President nor his military subordinate in Tennessee "has any more right to require an oath against the Chicago platform than one against the Assembly's catechism, as a condition of voting in Tennessee. It is to disfranchise every Democratic voter in the State." And well may the New York Advertiser add, if any thing of the free American spirit be left in the land, that "No party can thrive upon such misdeeds, and the sooner they are repudiated the better for it and for the country. They are feeble but significant imitations of the established despots of Europe, and offer as little prospect of a free election as that by which the present French Emperor 'reached his throne.'"

SERIOUS THOUGHTS FOR SERIOUS TIMES.

It is known to our readers that when Gen. Burnside had command of the Military Department in the Northwest, which embraced the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, he nearly succeeded by his arbitrary measures in stirring up a spirit of active and armed resistance to his authority. This was especially the case in Illinois, and in the city of Chicago, where he undertook to suppress the publication of the Chicago Times, a paper as ultra in its opposition to the Administration as the Chicago Tribune in its support of the Administration.

As was natural under such circumstances, the heated partisans of the Administration arrayed themselves on the side of the Federal commander. They did not stop to ask whether his act was right, constitutional, or proper. It was enough for them to know that he aimed to strike down an opposition print which had provoked their hostility.

The political adherents of the paper thus assailed manifested a stern disposition to defend the freedom of the press, violated in its attempted suppression, and a bloody riot was believed to be imminent in the streets of Chicago. While matters were at this stage Mr. Senator Trumbull sought to calm the troubled elements, not by persuading the people to acquiesce in the illegal proceedings of Gen. Burnside, but by persuading the people that such proceedings were wrong, and that as such they should be discontinued by all good citizens. To this effect he spoke as follows:

"The times are grave! A majority of the people of our State are taking ground against the Administration—and why? I will tell you why: I will point out to you some of our mistakes, that they may be corrected in the future. The reason is, we have not adhered to David Crockett's motto, 'Be sure you are right and then go ahead.'"

"The great charge, the charge that has damaged the Administration above all others, is that we are in favor of the exercise of arbitrary power—that we are opposed to the freedom of speech and opinion, to the freedom of the press, in favor of curtailing personal liberty, and in favor of a despotism. Now we should not allow these things. We have been the advocate of free speech for the last forty years, and should not allow the party which during that whole time has advocated the gag to usurp our place."

"We are fighting for the restoration of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution, and all the liberties it guarantees to every citizen. And it makes me feel bad when I hear some honest friend, brimming full of patriotism, say he does not care for the Constitution, and does not want to have it forced into his way or thrust in his face until the war is over."

It is common for Administration prints to allege that there is a widespread and deep-seated spirit of disaffection to the Government prevalent among a large portion of the people in Indiana and Illinois. It is intimated that this spirit has sought to embody itself in organizations which look to armed resistance against the Administration, and the Administration has lent its countenance to this intimation by forbidding the importation and purchase of arms in these States.

If there was any foundation for these representations, in the generality ascribed to them, it would be the gravest possible impeachment of the Administration, as serving to show that it had, by its abuses of arbitrary power, so soured the minds of a large portion of the people that they are ready to adopt the most desperate measures for the prevention of such abuses. No one supposes that in loyal States like Indiana and Illinois there need be any ground of appeal to a spirit of disaffection and revolt, save as such ground is furnished by the arbitrary acts which Senator Trumbull denounced and deplored. And hence, precisely in proportion to the degree of credit which may be given to alleged "conspiracies" in the Northwest, should be the condemnation of those acts which give to such conspiracies their pretext and origin.

York Commercial Advertiser—the latter of which it would perhaps be more accurate to classify among "independent journals" than among "Administration" prints, though in its general course it sustains the Administration even to the extent of demanding the abolition of slavery as a condition of peace.

On both the topics we have indicated the Springfield Republican says:

"If Gen. Wallace has stated fully his reasons for suppressing the Baltimore Post, the act is without any adequate justification. It was done, we presume, without orders from the President, but if he fails to order a correction of the mistake he will be held responsible for it. So, also, in the case of Gov. Andrew Johnson. He has no more right to require an oath against the Chicago platform than one against the Assembly's catechism, as a condition of voting in Tennessee. It is to disfranchise every Democratic voter in the State."

"It is impossible to say one word in justification, or even in palliation of such acts. If they were blunders, they are of the sort that are in effect worse than crimes. A great deal of Mr. Lincoln has been said to be trusted too much to the discretion of his subordinates, and has been generally taken upon his own broad shoulders the burden of their errors. But there is danger that he may in this way take on a larger load than he can stand under, and from motives of justice and sound policy he has hastened to correct these last and most extraordinary mistakes of Gen. Wallace and Gov. Johnson. A week's discussion of them will damage the Republican cause more than all the stump speeches and campaign documents can help it between this and November."

The New York Commercial Advertiser, after citing these just remarks of the Springfield Republican, adds:

"Mr. Lincoln has already virtually approved the outrage in Maryland by refusing to see the newspaper proprietor who came to him with a letter from Senator Reddy Johnson, and he lacks the courage, even if he had the disposition, to repudiate the conduct of his associate on the ticket, and so allows the despotic and arbitrary rule of such a party as that of the Administration to stand unchallenged. The usurpation of the law and sound policy, is made to seem entirely justifiable. No party can thrive upon such misdeeds, and the sooner they are repudiated the better for it and for the country. They are feeble but significant imitations of the established despots of Europe, and offer as little prospect of a free election as that by which the present French Emperor reached his throne."

And now we ask all dispassionate citizens what they must think of an Administration which tolerates such abuses of arbitrary power—abuses manifest, flagrant, and reiterated? Is it hoped by such means to conciliate the support of wise and good men who respect themselves and venerate the Constitution of their country? Or can the Republican party, as at present constituted, be the proper home for such men, when, with here and there an honorable exception, no man is found in its ranks courageous enough to lift his voice in animadversion on such abuses and assumptions of power? As we have before taken occasion to remark, there is among the President's supporters no public sentiment which has sought to restrain him within the limits of the Constitution and the laws. Every transgression he has made beyond those bounds has been excused and palliated, where it has not been encouraged and defended by his retainers, until at last Generals in our armies do not scruple to go before an intelligent audience in Boston and openly hold the following slavish language. We quote from some remarks made at a Republican meeting in that city on Monday last by Brig. Gen. TILTON. He said:

"I don't want any peace except on such terms as Abraham Lincoln will make—I won't say under the Constitution, but under such terms as he chooses to make, for I don't know where the Constitution is." [Cheers.]

Well may Mr. Tilton say, in view of the proceedings authorized by the present Administration, that he "does not know where the Constitution is." It certainly is not installed in much authority among us. At the South it is trampled under foot by an armed sedition; at the North it is so cast out as an effete and worthless thing that a derisive reference to its disappearance is received with "cheers" by men in Boston calling themselves "loyal." There is much food for thought and for profound solicitude in such declarations—the outgrowth of only three years of military rule under the forms of a Republican Government.

A correspondent of the New York Observer states that a short time ago an old African, in one of the negro meetings held in this city, rose and said:

"Bredren, I done want to see peace how down our streets like a ribber; yes, bredren, just like a ribber; and bredren, I done want to see sugar eight cents a pound!"

From his talk about peace and high prices it would be safe to say that venerable African is a malignant "conspirator," perhaps without knowing it.

HOSTAGES FOR GUERRILLAS.

We learn that on Sunday a number of citizens of Alexandria, supposed to be sympathizers with the rebellion, were arrested by order of the War Department, and placed upon a railroad train, which was to run out upon the Manassas Gap railroad in the expectation of securing it against the assaults of guerrillas. The names of the first party thus sent out as hostages for the safety of the train are given as follows: John Dangersfield, Edgar Snowden, Jr., Dr. J. B. Johnson, Dr. P. B. Robertson, Arthur Taylor, James A. English, Rev. C. C. Bittling, Dr. D. M. French, and J. W. Stewart. Every future train, it is said, is to have placed on board of it a like number of persons who have been arrested and held for that purpose.

AMIRROR OF "LOYALTY."

In the month of September, 1862, just about two years ago, when President Lincoln had been discharging the duties of his office during a year and six months, that highly loyal, patriotic, and religious journal, the New York Independent, thought it proper to refer to him and to his qualifications for the chair he filled in the following terms:

"We have no doubt whatever that Mr. Lincoln means well, and takes himself to do well for the country. But he is an overmastered man. He cannot carry the Government in his great exigency. How comes that? Blame him? Does any man believe Mr. Lincoln less than honest? But affairs are too mighty for him. He wishes, he almost resolves, he turns back. He inaugurates a policy. Like snow, he melts in handling. His advisers clash. His Generals quarrel. He is half crazed with perplexities on this side and counter-perplexities on that. One exhorts, and another warns. He is threatened by radicals, and threatened by conservatives. What shall he do? So he does nothing. He leaves his Generals to their own course till some wisdom or some folly runs against his peace, when he resorts to the first expedient to ally with the Opposition, and a quiet one trouble makes another. The man is good; it is the President that is overtaxed. But there is a country as well as a President. There is a cause as well as an administration. Every prudent man forces the utter exhaustion of the country if we have one more such year as the last."

In commenting on this language of contemptuous disparagement soon after its utterance we stated that it passed our comprehension to discern what was to be gained by such flippant depreciation of the President's official capacity at a time when, even if such allegations were true, their dissemination could not bring capacity to the President or relief to the country from his incapacity. Such language, held towards the Chief Magistrate of the country by his political supporters, at a time when he was hardly midway in his Presidential term, could have, we argued, no other effect, whatever might be its purpose, than to undermine the confidence of the people in the intelligence and administrative skill of the Executive at a juncture when it was the part of patriotism rather to strengthen than to weaken his hand, since in any event he was the destined ruler of the nation for the term of four years, and having been elected as such, "for better or for worse," he would not be made any "better" by convincing the people, two or three years in advance of the time when the question of his successor could be constitutionally submitted, that he was "worse" than any body had conceived when he was first chosen. It was in this spirit that, in commenting on these very observations of the Independent, we wrote as follows in the National Intelligencer of October 28, 1862:

"What is to be gained by this disparagement of the President's capacity? It passes our comprehension to discover; and when we recall that this language is held to the Chief Magistrate of the nation by the representative of a class of men who profess to be the pre-eminently loyal, we are at a loss to understand the drift of their purposes in this seeking to undermine the confidence of the public in the intelligence or independence of the Executive. If affairs are too mighty for him, if in spite of the goodness of the man, it is the President that is overtaxed, what do these journalists propose to themselves in this questioning the capacity of Mr. Lincoln? He is the elect of the nation for the constitutional term upon which he has entered, and has a right to look to his chosen political friends for something better than that contemptuous disparagement which seeks to compass his degradation in the eyes of the American people. The conduct of the President is undoubtedly open to criticism by political friends, and when he is assailed on grounds which deny his competency to fill the Executive chair of which he is the lawful incumbent, we may well feel that such a style of political discussion is but a slight remove from the councils of a revolutionary agitation threatening the very foundations of our civil government."

Several weeks in advance of the assembling of the Baltimore Republican Convention, the New York Independent protested against the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln (without naming him) in the following terms:

"The country cannot afford to risk any second-rate committee, chosen at last-hazard, to be its President and Cabinet. It needs first-class men, every one a pure diamond. If Cromwell and Milton themselves could return from their graves to serve with their own genius, they would not bring in any ability superfluous for the occasion. When one stops to think of the immediate future of this country shut fast in its bud the whole world's hope—that by our victory or defeat the happiness of all mankind is to be helped or hindered—so solemn and serious becomes the question of the national leadership that sober men may well ask themselves, even three short months in advance, 'Who is sufficient for these things?'"

"The man, therefore, who comes bearing in his hand credentials for the next Presidency must demonstrate, as his first token of his fitness, a sublime allegiance to God, Liberty, and Human Rights; and a right to look to the highest conception of the function of Government, the grandeur of Justice, and the nobility of Man. The chief object of government stops short of nothing less than the uplifting of humanity; and Coleridge ought to be once more all around us, in which the general principles of equality, liberty, and charity give spirit to the laws, needs, as its true administrators, men of profound religious convictions—men upon whose hearts are graven the two tablets of the law, love to God and love to man. A friend of ours lately came back from Washington saying, 'The great lack there is of a positive faith in God.' But what fitness have men, lacking such a faith, to administer what ought to be a Christian Government? No man is fit to stand at the head of the nation who does not sit at the feet of the only ruler who rules nobly in his wisdom, in his soul is touched of the Holy Ghost, and who so borrows greatness from Heaven."

If our readers were not prepared to mark with-out surprise any preponderance of party over principle in journals which are nothing if not partisan, they might well confess to some surprise at the present attitude of the Independent, supporting as it does for re-election the man whom more than two years ago it pronounced utterly incompetent for the adequate discharge of the duties of his high office, and whom but a few months ago it described as lacking an essential element of fitness "to administer a Christian Government."

It would, however, be unjust to suppose that the Independent has changed its mind on any of these points. Though the exigencies of the pending political canvass compel it to practise a prudent reticence in the interest of its party, it takes frequent occasion to advertise its readers that it cherishes the same humble opinion of Mr. Lincoln as ever.

the campaign frustrated—and all because one General, whose incompetence, indecision, half-heartedness in the war have again and again been demonstrated, is still unaccountably permitted to hamper and hamstring the purposes of the Lieutenant General. Let us chasten our impatient hope of victory so long as Gen. Meade retains his hold on the gallant Army of the Potomac; but let us tell the truth of him! He is the General who at Gettysburg bore off the laurels which belonged to Howard and to Hancock; who at Williamsport suffered a beaten army to escape him; who, when holding the line of the Rapid Ann, and before Lee without a battle to the gates of the capital; who at Mine Run drew back in dismay from a conflict which he had invited and which his army longed to convert into triumph; who, in the campaign from the Rapid Ann to the James, under Grant, assailed the genius of his chief by his own executive incapacity; who lost the prize of Petersburg by marauded delay on the south bank of the James; who lost it again in succeeding contests by tactical incompetence; who lost it again by inconceivable blunders of military administration when the mine was exploded; who insulted his corps commanders and his army by attributing to them that inability to co-operate with each other which was traceable solely to the unsuitability of the services of his General; who, in a word, holds his place by virtue of no personal qualification, but in deference to a presumed, fictitious, political necessity, and who hangs upon the neck of Gen. Grant like an Old Man of the Sea whom he longs to be rid of, and whom he retains solely in deference to the weak complaisance of his constitutional Commander-in-Chief. But every voice muzzled, if they must be, out of Chief, shall speak out on this question of enforced military subservience to political, to partisan, to personal requisitions. We, at least, if no other, may declare in the name of a wronged, but not a conquered, army, that its nominal commander is unfit, or unwilling, or unable to lead his corps, and we ask that Grant's hands may be strengthened by the removal of Meade."

Now, every reader will perceive that this is at the same time highly modest, highly respectful, and highly loyal language in which to speak of the President and the immediate commander of the most important, as it is the largest, of all our armies. Gen. Meade is pronounced utterly unfit to conduct the Army of the Potomac, and in this opinion it is affirmed that Gen. Grant concurs, but is deterred from giving effect to his opinion in the interest of the army and of the country by a feeling of "deference to the weak complaisance of his constitutional commander-in-chief." And this weak complaisance of the President is inspired, adds the Independent, "by military subservience to political, to partisan, to personal requisitions."

Now, these representations are either true or false. If true, (and it must be assumed that the Independent supposes them to be true,) what shall be thought of an Administration respecting which such things are said by its friends, and what shall be thought of a journal which supports the re-election of a President who in this hour and article of the national conflict holds the lives of our soldiers and the military fortunes of the Republic in subservience to "political, partisan, and personal requisitions?" Such are the charges of the Independent.

Assuredly these representations are untrue, as we most assuredly believe, whether as they relate to Gen. Meade, to Gen. Grant, or to the President, what shall be thought of a "loyal" journal which spreads such damaging reports among the people and in the Army of the Potomac with regard to the capacity of Gen. Meade, the military independence of Gen. Grant, and the political honesty of President Lincoln? For it is to be remembered that the New York Independent is one of the "religious" journals which the "Christian Commission" distributes among the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, who will learn from it that they are led like sheep to the slaughter because they have an incompetent commander in Gen. Meade, who is kept in command because the President deems it more important to consult for "political, partisan, and personal requisitions" than for the welfare of our brave troops or for the interests of the country. And the soldiers are further instructed that while these truths are notorious, it is only a brave and at the same time "loyal" press like the Independent which dares give them publicity.

"Be other voices muzzled," it exclaims, "ours at least shall speak out on this question."

When the President was called to justify the arrest, trial, conviction, and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham, he did so in the following terms:

"If Mr. Vallandigham was not damaging the military power of the country, then his arrest was made on mistake of fact, which would be glad to correct on reasonably satisfactory evidence. Long experience has shown that armies cannot be maintained unless desertion shall be punished by the severe penalty of death. The case requires, and the law and the Constitution sanction this punishment. Mr. I, about a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert?"

We need not pause to demonstrate that nothing which Mr. Vallandigham was charged with having said could by any possibility of construction be held to convey such an inducement to desertion on the part of soldiers in the Army of the Potomac as the reflections of this New York journal on the military capacity of Gen. Meade and the political integrity of President Lincoln. Yet does any body suppose that the editor of the Independent will be arrested, tried by a military commission, and sent into exile? Does any body suppose that the Independent will be suppressed or its dissemination interdicted in the Army of the Potomac, as would surely be the case if an opposition print should indulge in such strictures? We ask the questions. Every body knows what answer they must receive, and can draw the inferences suggested by such inequalities in the administration of the Government, when men govern and the laws no longer prevail.

CASE OF LIEUT. C. C. PARSONS.

We are gratified to learn, from an announcement made in the Army and Navy Journal of Saturday last, that First Lieut. C. C. PARSONS, of the Fourth Regular Artillery, who was summarily dismissed the service on the 5th of September last, has been restored to his rank and position in his regiment, with pay and allowances from the date of his dismissal. It will be remembered by our readers that Lieut. Parsons' dismissal grew out of his connection as Judge Advocate with a recent court-martial at West Point, which incurred the displeasure of the Secretary of War. We are glad to find that, if Mr. STANTON has impulses which sometimes lead him to exercise his official power with undue rigor, he also has impulses which prompt him to make reparation when convinced that injustice has been done an officer who has fallen under his disapprobation; and as we felt it due to the merits of the case to advert with some severity upon his dealings towards Lieut. Parsons, we take the more pleasure in recording the act, equally honorable to the Secretary and to that officer, by which the latter has been reinstated in the service.

UNFAVORABLE REPORTS FROM GEORGIA.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 15.—Chattanooga advises us that Lieut. Grinnell, of the 7th Kentucky, led a scout toward Lafayette, twenty three miles from here, on Wednesday, and drove a small squad of rebels out of town, and, pursuing them, captured nine out of eleven. They afterward fell in with fifteen hundred rebel cavalry and retreated. Some of his prisoners say Wheeler's entire command, aggregating from eight to ten thousand cavalry, are all between Chattanooga and Dalton.

The rebels entered Resaca on Wednesday morning, and took the only troops there—a colored regiment—by surprise. The rebels immediately thereafter moved upon Dalton.

On Friday there was considerable alarm at Chattanooga, and every able-bodied man was put to work on the fortifications. At the last advices Gen. Kilpatrick, with his cavalry, was at Dalton. No apprehensions are now felt for Chattanooga or Knoxville.

Gen. Sherman has over one hundred days rations at Atlanta, and Knoxville has abundance of provisions to stand a six months' siege. The Chattanooga Government stores are full of provisions. Gen. Milroy was at Tullahoma and Gen. Schofield at Chattanooga.

A private reliable source says that on Saturday evening Hood's army was between Dalton and Lafayette, making for the latter place, while Gen. Sherman was pressing him closely. Prominent military men say that Hood's move places him exactly in the position desired by Gen. Sherman.

There is considerable excitement at Clarksville, Tennessee, in consequence of the reports of scouts that the rebel Gen. Lyon intended to attack the place. Government employes are armed for the additional defence of Clarksville.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 15, 7 P. M.—Our forces to-day recaptured Ringgold and the Bloch House, three miles in advance, and found the railroad and bridges safe. It is generally believed that Dalton, with the Forty-sixth Colored infantry, surrendered to Hood's army yesterday, but nothing official has been received. There is no communication yet with Sherman. There were abundant supplies at Atlanta in anticipation of such a movement by the rebels. Gen. Steadman has arrived and resumed command of the district. Six months' supplies are on hand, and the officers of the army feel that Hood is making a movement that will certainly prove disastrous.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 15, 9 P. M.—Reports of scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill. Walter and Whitfield counties were secured by a small body of rebel cavalry, but they were not very effective in destroying the railroad.

Gen. Schofield sent out a strong reconnoitering party to-day to discover the whereabouts of the rebel column said to be moving toward the west.

Scouts of the Forty-fourth colored garrison of Dalton, who escaped after Col. Johnson's surrender, arrived to-day. They give various accounts of the affair.

Ringgold and intermediate points are strengthened by Gen. Schofield.

There is nothing definite as to Sherman's whereabouts.

RAID ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD

A TRAIN OF CARS DESTROYED.

The express train, consisting of six passenger cars, an express and mail car, and a baggage car, that left Camden street depot, Baltimore, on Thursday night last for Wheeling, was stopped and destroyed by a band of rebel cavalry, when between Kernersville and Martinsburg.

The time the train was stopped was about two o'clock on Friday morning, and the place was quite propitious for such work, there being no telegraphic station or guard of any consequence in the vicinity. The Confederates numbered about two hundred, commanded by Col. Mooby in person. The express car was robbed of all valuables, and the mail was ransacked and then destroyed. Two army paymasters were captured with some \$300,000 of Treasury notes. There were a number of German emigrants on the train, a portion of whom were relieved of their gold. These persons, not understanding that the train was stopped by an enemy, related the demands of the rebels who required them to vacate the car, in consequence of which revolvers were fired upon them, and several were wounded, if not killed, as the remains of three men and one woman were found among the ashes of the consumed train. Two or three of the wounded Germans escaped from the cars. The conductor was relieved of his overcoat, gold watch, and four hundred dollars. He appealed to the officers for the restitution of his watch, and was comforted with the assurance of its return.

After taking such valuable property from the passengers and train as seemed desirable, and firing the several cars, and ordering some twenty officers and soldiers to fall into line as prisoners, the rebels retired in the direction of the Potomac.

At the time the engine was thrown from the track the cars were running at the rate of thirty miles per hour, but no injury was incurred by any one by the sudden interruption of the train except by the engineer and baggage-master, whose wounds are not very severe.

The precise circumstances under which several of the passengers lost their lives will probably never be known. The conductor used every energy to get all out of the cars, and it was to his efforts that the train arriving there at that time from the West received timely notice of danger and avoided a like calamity. Conductor Stitt saw a rebel soldier take the tin chest of one of the paymasters to Col. Mooby and heard him say, "I have a prize," to which the Colonel responded, "Take good care of it."

We obtain the foregoing particulars from a gentleman of Washington who was a passenger on the train. It is said that the telegraph wires and the railroad track were not troubled by the marauders; and that all the trains, both passenger and freight, are now running on regular time, a large force of Federal troops having been posted along the line of the road.

GOING TO THE FRONT.

The forces organized in the Quartermaster's department at Alexandria started for the front yesterday, under special orders of the War Department. They are to operate along the line of the Orange and Alexandria and Manassas Gap railroads. They number about seven hundred well-drilled men, and we doubt not they will do good service. They were accompanied by eight hundred men, equally as well drilled, from the Quartermaster's department of Washington.—Alexandria State Journal.